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NOTES AND NEWS ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. American Students at the Dante Sexcentenary Celebration

A group of one hundred and sixty-five American college students and instructors went to Italy last summer under the auspices of the Italy-America Society and the Institute of International Education. Its members had been designated officially to represent the institutions of learning of the United States in the ceremonies to commemorate the six-hundredth anniversary of Dante's death, which Italy and all the world celebrated in 1921. They came from forty-four American colleges and universities, and from twenty-six states of the United States.

The itinerary included visits to most of the great cities of Italy, to the Italian battlefields in the Dolomites, and to the Italian lakes. The first stop in Italy was made at Genoa. Thence the party went to Naples for a three days' stay, during which it visited Pompeii, Capri, Amalfi, and Sorrento. A full week was spent at Rome, the party being accorded a brilliant reception by the University of Rome in the Palatine Gardens, and some of its members being received by the King at the Quirinal. From Rome, the students went to Florence and Bologna, and on August 2 to Ravenna, where they unveiled a memorial tablet to Dante as representatives of the colleges of the United States. Four days were spent in Venice. Thence the group went to the Dolomites for a trip through the shell-scarred country by military railroad. Brief stops were made in Trento and Milan and in the cities of the Italian lakes. The party returned to the United States via Paris and Havre, full of grateful remembrance of the boundless hospitality extended to them by the Italian government and people.

2. The New Peking Medical College

One-fourth of the human race, the 400,000,000 people of China, is almost without doctors or means of obtaining them. On September 19 the invading forces of western medicine established their first adequate base in China—the \$8,000,000 Peking Union Medical College, dedicated and thrown fully open under the administration of the Rockefeller Foundation and six American and British missionary bodies. Occidental medical and surgical practice has made steady but discouragingly slow progress in China. The most extensive influence has been that of weak Japanese schools. Hundreds of Chinese students have flocked for training to island centers only partly recognized by the Japa-

nese Government, have obtained cheap diplomas and have returned to discredit the name of western medicine. There have been a few respectable medical schools in China, the chief non-American centers being the British school in Hongkong University, the Japanese school in Mukden, and a school manned until recent years by Germans at Shanghai. Many Chinese have been educated in medicine in the United States and Europe. But for the first time China has now a medical center which stands on the same plane as the great Occidental centers.

This great new center, amply endowed, will lend a powerful impulse in aid of the small schools and hospitals which have hitherto conducted the best fight they could. The Shantung Christian University Medical School at Tsinan promises to become one centre of medical education in Chinese; it has been slenderly supported by British and American subscriptions, with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation. Harvard was forced to give up its Chinese medical school in 1916, and the Hunan-Yale school, also helped by the Foundation, has faced many difficulties in its splendid work. Most schools under mission auspices are small, and their standards are none too high. The Chinese government schools have been hopelessly hampered by the constant political turmoil and the financial confusion of recent years. For all these institutions, and for the scores of mission hospitals, the founding of the Peking College and the promised establishment by the Rockefeller Foundation of another centre at Shanghai are the opening of a new and far brighter future.

3. An International People's College

The dream of a little progressive group in Denmark has at last come true. There was opened for the first time in October the International People's College at Elsinore, just outside of Copenhagen.

Peter Manniche, a young Danish officer, who had associated himself with the famous Danish High School movement, went to England a few years ago to study at Woodbrooke Settlement, Birmingham, and fired with enthusiasm by what was being done at the little group of colleges of Selly Oak—Woodbrooke, Firecroft, Westhill and Kingsmead—for adult education, carried on in a spirit of high ethical ideal, he determined to develop the international side in his own country, with its fine record of educational effort and independent outlook.

Early in 1921 the Danish Committee he has gathered together secured a fine old manor house at Elsinore, familiar to all for its Hamlet associations, and this, with its forty acres of land, is now the centre where a group of some thirty Danish, Dutch, English, German and Austrian men and women students began their first full year of study, learning one another's languages, studying social problems which affect their common social order, and seeking through a real educational development (which in-

cludes three hours' manual work a day) to promote true self-development in an atmosphere of brotherhood.

The Danish government has thought so well of the scheme that already they have made a grant, usually withheld till educational establishments have been in existence some years, while Continental trade unions are making themselves responsible for scholarships to help those who cannot afford the year's fee of \$300.

4. Latin, Not Esperanto, as the Universal Language

The League of Nations News Bureau, in reporting a resolution commending the introduction of Esperanto into some national schools, which was presented to the Assembly of the League by Lord Robert Cecil, Dr. Benes and some eleven others, states that the resolution will probably be adopted by the Assembly.

It is evident that international relations are becoming so intimate that some one language must be used for international conferences; that because of national jealousies, no single national language will be admitted by the other nations and that artificial languages are too lifeless and mechanical to serve the purpose. Moreover, they would put a new subject into the already overcrowded curricula of the schools of the world and require a new personnel as teachers. A group of prominent men are urging that the language which was once universal, namely, mediaeval Latin, be revived. Latin is already taught in the schools and colleges of the advanced nations. The adoption of mediaeval Latin would require only slight additional training for teachers already equipped to teach classical Latin. Once the simplified form is selected (as it might be by a wisely representative committee of statesmen, business men and scientists, under the auspices of the League), it would only be necessary to teach the Latin now in the schools in that form, and as a living spoken language, as is already being done in some schools with success.

Latin, has, of course, been spoken and written in many forms, from among which it should be possible to select one, e.g., the Latin of Erasmus, simpler and easier than most modern languages. The Latin used in business then was especially terse and exact, and has contributed the bulk of the fundamental business terms used in modern languages.

5. The New Immigration Law as it Affects Students

Recently the Director of the Institute of International Education received appeals from students who had been detained at Ellis Island as immigrants. Before the new law went into effect, students from foreign countries even from oriental countries coming to our universities for purposes of study were not treated as immigrants. Under the law passed last spring, the quota of immigrants from the countries of some of these students had been exceeded and they were in danger of being deported. An

illustration will indicate the hardship this entails. All Africa is classified as one country. The number of persons of African birth who became residents here before the census of 1910 was so small that the three per cent who may now be admitted is infinitesimal. More than one hundred and fifty students from South Africa alone came to this country last year. It sometimes takes months for a student from South Africa to get to the university in the United States at which he wishes to study. Some of these students were held at Ellis Island for deportation. Fortunately, Commissioner General Husband, realizing the seriousness of the situation, has made an order under which those students coming to pursue higher branches of learning in the United States, may be admitted until the end of the present fiscal year when the law becomes no longer effective unless extended by Congress.

6. International Exchange of Professors

A very interesting exchange has been arranged for the year 1921-1922 by the Committee of American Universities on Exchange with France of Professors of Engineering and Applied Science. There are seven contributing American universities—Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania and Yale. Under the terms of the exchange Professor J. Cavalier of the University of Toulouse, a well-known authority on metallurgical chemistry, has come to the United States and will divide his time among the seven contributing universities. The American universities have selected as their outgoing representative for this year Doctor A. E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Negotiations for this exchange were made by the Institute of International Education between the Committee and the French University Administration. If the plan continues to operate as favorably as it has commenced, there should not only be a steady annual exchange of a professor in these various branches of applied science, but also a steady interchange of advanced students between France and America in these same fields.

Professor Charles Cestre, Chargé de Cours à la Sorbonne in English, has been invited by Wesleyan University to give the lectures on the George Slocum Bennett Foundation. His subject for these six lectures will be "A Contribution of France to the Universal Ideals of Mankind." After finishing this course of lectures at the Wesleyan University Professor Cestre will lecture at the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin to the end of the academic year.

Mr. Francis W. Hirst, formerly Editor of the *London Economist*, and a lecturer in the London School of Economics, arrived in New York in July. He has been lecturing at the Universities of California and Leland Stanford, and has been living in the home of Mr. Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hirst will spend Christmas in

Virginia and will visit a number of our Eastern colleges and universities during January. He sails for England early in February. He is lecturing on European Economics and British Politics.

Lafayette College is bringing over this year Doctor James Moffatt, professor of Church History in Union Free College, Glasgow, to lecture on the Coleman Foundation. Doctor Moffatt is the author of a translation of the New Testament, and his lectures at Lafayette will be along the lines of New Testament literature.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, of the *Manchester Guardian*, expects to come to the United States early in 1922. Mr. Ratcliffe hopes to devote part of his time, while here, speaking to schools of journalism and college audiences generally.

Professor Josef Redlich, of Vienna, is coming to the United States in February to lecture at the Lowell Institute. In 1906 he was exchange professor at Harvard University where he gave the Godkin lectures. In 1910 and 1913 he lectured in the State University of Illinois and in Columbia University. Since 1913 he has been professor of Constitutional and Administrative Law in the Faculty of Law and Political Science in the University of Vienna. Professor Redlich enjoys an unusual international reputation among the ranking statesmen and financiers of the world for his keen and well-defined observations upon world conditions. He is recognized as one of the leading authorities on present-day social and political problems. Professor Redlich will lecture at other colleges and universities after finishing his work at the Lowell Institute, under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

Another distinguished lecturer now in this country is Professor Alfred E. Zimmern of the University of Aberystwyth, Wales, formerly Secretary of the Joint Committee on Oxford and Working Class Education. Professor and Mrs. Zimmern have spent the fall months in the vicinity of Boston and New York. In January they will visit universities in the West.

MARY L. WAITE.